

During 2005, 39,701 live births occurred to Kansas residents, representing a birth rate of 14.5 per 1,000 population. This rate was identical to the rate in 2004. ([Table 6](#))

In 2005, Seward, Geary and Finney counties had the highest county birth rates of 22.6, 21.6, and 20.1 births per 1,000 population respectively. Liberal, Garden City, and Dodge City had the highest 2005 city birth rates of 24.4, 23.1, and 21.5 births per 1,000 population respectively. ([Tables 6](#) and [7](#), [Figure 14](#))

Since 1960, birth rates for Kansas have followed national trends and steadily declined. Kansas birth rates have decreased 11.0 percent during the last 40 years from a rate of 16.3 births per 1,000 population in 1966 to a rate of 14.5 in 2005. In 2005, the Kansas birth rate (14.5) was 3.6 percent higher than the national rate of 14.0. ([Table 8](#), [Figure 11](#))

Kansas fertility rates have followed national trends and indicate a general decline from 84.9 to 70.0 births per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 between 1966 and 2005 respectively. The increase in the fertility rate from 1989 to 1990 and from 1999 to 2000 can be explained, in part, by the use of actual census counts for the 1990 and 2000 female population. The Kansas fertility rate in 2005 (70.0) was 4.9 percent higher than the national rate of 66.7. ([Table 8](#), [Figure 12](#))

Age-specific fertility rates for Kansas during the years 1996-2005 decreased 4.4 percent for the 15-24 age-group. Concurrently, age-specific fertility rates increased 11.1 percent for the 25-34 age-group and 22.8 percent for the 35-44 age-group. ([Table 9](#), [Figure 13](#))

In 2005, 38.8 percent of all Kansas live births occurred to women in the 15-24 age-group, 49.9 percent of live births occurred to women in the 25-34 age-group and 11.1 percent occurred to women in the 35-44 age-group. For comparison, in 2005, 23.7 percent of all Kansas live births had fathers in the 15-24 age-group, 54.5 percent had fathers in the 25-34 age-group, and 19.6 percent had fathers in the 35-44 age group. ([Tables 11](#) and [12](#))

Of the births to mothers 10-19 years of age, where the age of the father is known, over one-third (34.7 percent) of fathers were 10-19 while nearly two-thirds (65.3 percent) of fathers were 20 and over. ([Table 11](#))

Over nine percent (9.6) of live births in 2005 were preterm (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) while 90 percent (90.4) occurred at 37 or more weeks of gestation. ([Table 13](#))

In 2005, 76.0 percent of all Kansas resident births were to mothers who received prenatal care that began in the first trimester (first 3 months) of pregnancy, 19.4 percent began in the second trimester, and 3.5 percent began in the third trimester. One percent (1.1) received no prenatal care. ([Table 14](#)) Starting with 2005, the collection process for prenatal care data has changed. Please see the Technical Notes.

Of the 39,701 Kansas resident live births in 2005, 79.1 percent received adequate or better prenatal care, including 32.6 percent with adequate-plus care; 20.9 percent

## Pregnancy Outcomes (Cont.)

received less than adequate prenatal care, including 13.7 percent with inadequate care. ([Table 15](#)) Starting with 2005, the collection process for prenatal care data has changed. Please see the Technical Notes.

Greeley county had the highest percentage of mothers with adequate or better prenatal care (100.0 percent) followed by Coffey (90.1 percent) and Smith counties (89.2 percent). Haskell county had the lowest percentage of adequate or better prenatal care (43.1 percent), followed by Cheyenne (50.0 percent) and Hamilton counties (50.0 percent). ([Table 15](#)) Starting with 2005, the collection process for prenatal care data has changed. Please see the Technical Notes.

In 2005, of all Kansas live births, 81.5 percent occurred to women 15-34 years of age and weighed between 2,500-4,499 grams. ([Table 17](#))

Birth weights for Kansas live births in 2005 were distributed as follows: 7.2 percent of live births weighed under 2,500 grams (low birth weight), 91.7 percent weighed 2,500-4,499 grams (normal birth weight), and 1.1 percent weighed over 4,499 grams (heavy birth weight). ([Tables 16](#) and [17](#))

In 2005, 37.2 percent of Kansas live births were first births. Of the 14,770 first births, 56.4 percent occurred to women in the 15-24 age-group. ([Table 18](#), [Figure 15](#))

In 2005, 81.9 percent of Kansas live births were to white mothers, 6.8 percent were to black mothers, 9.9 percent were to mothers of other races, and 1.4 percent were to mothers who reported multiple races. Furthermore, 50.7 percent of Kansas live births were male and 49.3 percent were female. ([Table 19](#))

In 2005, there were 13,492 out-of-wedlock births to Kansas residents. Of those births, 67.6 percent occurred to women in the 15-24 age-group. For comparison, in 1996, 72.3 percent of the 9,798 out-of-wedlock births occurred to women in this age-group. ([Table 20](#))

The out-of-wedlock birth ratio has continued an upward trend over the years in both Kansas and the U.S. Out-of-wedlock births comprised 34.0 percent of all live births that occurred to Kansas residents in 2005, a 26.9 percent increase from 26.8 percent of live births in 1996. ([Table 1](#), [Figure 16](#))

In 2005, 77.9 percent of non-teen mothers of live births received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, while only 58.8 percent of teen mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester. The percent of teens who received no prenatal care (1.8) was higher than that for non-teens (1.0). ([Figure 17](#)) Starting with 2005, the collection process for prenatal care data has changed. Please see the Technical Notes.

Of the births to teenage women in 2005, 73.9 percent were to whites, and 12.5 percent were to blacks, 11.2 percent were to other races and 2.4 percent were to multiple races. ([Figure 18](#))

The pregnancy rate for females ages 10-19 was 26.7 per 1,000 women in 2005, up 2.3 percent from 2004 (26.1). The 2005 rate was 21.2 percent lower than the rate in 1996 (33.9). Teen pregnancy rates for females ages 10-17 decreased 33.3 percent during this same time frame. ([Table 21](#), [Figure 19](#))

## Pregnancy Outcomes (Cont.)

Teenage pregnancy rates for black mothers fell more steeply from 1996-2005 than rates for other population groups. The pregnancy rate for black females ages 10-19 decreased 39.2 percent from 69.3 pregnancies per 1,000 in 1996 to 42.1 in 2005. Although the rate for Hispanic teens (Hispanic origin may be of any race) (10-19) has declined since 1998, there was a 3.9 percent increase between 2004 (51.0) and 2005 (53.0). Hispanic teens have one of the highest rates. ([Table 22](#))

In 2005, 51.5 percent of the reported stillbirths occurred to mothers in the 20-29 age-group. ([Table 25](#))

Stillbirth rates in 2005 were highest for unmarried mothers: 5.7 per 1,000 live births plus stillbirths. ([Figure 20](#))

In 2005, the abortion ratio for Kansas residents was 141.8 abortions per 1,000 live births, a decrease of 6.1 percent from the 151.0 ratio in 2004. Ratios increased from 161.3 in 1991 to a high of 186.3 in 1996, then generally declined for the next nine years. ([Figure 21](#), [Table 26](#))

The abortion ratio for Kansas residents in 2005 varied substantially by age-group. The ratio per 1,000 live births was highest for women under 20 years of age. Since 1980, the abortion ratio declined for women in age groups under 20 and above 29. ([Figure 22](#))

In 2005, 5,629 abortions were performed for Kansas residents and 4,914 were performed for non-Kansans. Of the 5,629 resident abortions, 81 occurred out of state. ([Figure 24](#), [Tables 26](#) and [28](#))

Of Kansas residents having abortions, 52.3 percent were in the 15-24 age-group, 80.7 percent were unmarried and 70.7 percent were white. ([Figure 24](#), [Table 27](#))

In 2005, 62.5 percent of all reported abortions occurred prior to nine completed weeks of gestational age. Eleven (11.4) percent of teenage women obtained an abortion after 16 weeks gestation, compared to 6.6 percent of women 20 and older. ([Table 28](#), [Figure 25](#))

Eighty-one percent (81.7) of all reported abortions in 2005 were to unmarried women. Among black women, 88.4 percent were unmarried, while 81.3 percent of white women and 78.2 percent of Hispanic women (Hispanic origin may be of any race) were unmarried. ([Table 29](#))

Eighty-five percent (85.3) of all reported abortions were performed prior to the 13th week of gestation. Suction curettage was the procedure used in 89.2 percent of these terminations. Only 7.5 percent of induced terminations were performed after 16 weeks gestation, and 45.4 percent of these used dilation and evacuation and 52.5 percent used Digoxin/Induction. ([Table 31](#))

The percentage of women who obtained an abortion early in pregnancy (less than 9 weeks of gestation) increased with age, and the percentage who obtained an abortion late in pregnancy (greater than 21 weeks of gestation) decreased with age for women up to 25-29 years of age and generally increased in older age-groups. ([Figure 26](#))